## THE FASHIONS.

EASTER OPENINGS AND COSTUMES-RECEPTIONS BY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS-NEW STREET COSTUMES-COLORS, STYLES, TRIMMINGS-

PARASOLS-BONNETS. With the ending of the ashen sober weeks, hearts renew their palpitations and little heads their calculations. The mercurial nature of woman springs with rejuvenated elasticity from the pressure of the Lenten Fast, and anon commences a short season of metropolitan gayety. Thus librettos take the place of prayer-books; everybody who is anybody has done penance sufficient in mortifying the flesh; and, contrary, too, to the general annual custom of Easter openings,

the weather is delicious.

Sweet, tender-eyed, fragrant Spring! The very mention of the dainty harbinger of so many antici-pated pleasures gives a fresher zest to existence and a blessed outlet from city conventionalities. But Broadway and sentiment are antagonistic; we inhale the faint perfume of violets, and wonder if maure is to be fashionable; sunny skies and fleecy clouds produce but a confused melange of coquettish white gipsies and forget-me-nots, and so there are so many charming things to gossip about, so many new things to chronicle, that one pauses, in woful perplexity,

not knowing what to say first.

In France, the former leaders of fashion are endeavoring to economize in dress, severe simplicity corresponding best with their late war, but with us extreme ex travagance prevails, both in making up and in materials. Many and striking are the changes from last year. Our up-town establishments have given grand receptions for the past few days. Thronging at the counters, fashionable belles gazed with eestacy upon fabulous dainties of lace-work, intricacies of poetical fancy, wrought stitch by stitch in the airy fabrics, as monchoirs too ethereal for common use; collars so exquisite, only fit to be classed with raiest of jewels; sleeves costly enough for a model of the classed with raiest of jewels; sleeves costly enough for a model of Phidias; superb sliks in statuesque beauty from

richer looms than wove
"The bright-hued silks of Samercand." Shawls of Oriental fragrance, whispering of the dolce far niente of Eastern harems and bazars, shawls destined for helr-looms among our growing "aristocrats;" lighter silks heaped in artistic draping, like the tinting of Summer-evening clouds. One is smitten with a sweet

In plainer goods, a multiplicity of materials is found to suit all purses. In colors, the numerous family of grays are in pongecs, poplins, serge, challie, and alpaca; in green, is the blue green. Nile green, and a new green of a sickly-yellow, grayish tint—the color of a dyspeptie frog-ugly; yet fashion gives it an approving nod. Not least, are the soft and beautiful brands of beaver mohair and a newer otter alpaca, so exquisite and pliable in make that modistes of true artistic training prefer them to any other fabrics, as showing more advantageously their skill in classical drapery, according to the present styles. Everything is now so extremely bouffant that all persons of taste wisely ignore wiry and stiff goods. The beaver mohair is not only of a perfect black, but hangs in just such graceful folds as the heaviest and most lustrous of silks.

At some of the recent openings, elegant costume ranged as high as \$350 and \$500. Less expensive from \$80 to \$200, and still less for from \$05 to \$150. This need not cause surprise, taking into consideration the fact that sometimes as much as 45 yards of silk are used for a street, carriage, or full dress costume, to which must be added the expense of lace, fringe, and embroid-ery. There is no prospect of a decline in street costumes. We find them made up more tastefully than ever, and in marked avoidance of all prononce colors and styles. A lovely shade of old-fashioned genuine lilae was on exhiand has since been stereotyped upon the promen ade, in a polonalse with basque-back, tightly-fitting and pointed, the front all cut in one piece, with low darts, the skirt gathered with great fullness at the back, was made on to a small yoke or piece, the shape of the basque, to avoid spoiling "the set." The skirt was four yards around, side and front breadth only gored. The skirt of polonaise was very long, tapes were sown on the back beneath the waist and on the seams for looping, and producing the extreme bouffant effect, without which one's tollette seems passé. A lovely silk in two shades of cafe au laif and a deeper brown was trimmed upon the under-skirt with a deep box-plaiting; a full-fringed ruching was laid upon the stitching confining the plaiting permisting an inch or more of the heading above. The closely-fitting polonaise was in China crape of the lighter tint, trimmed with the dark brown in silk, ruching, and heavy fringe. Fringe, thickly knotted, is very fashionable. A superb black silk was trimmed with three narrow ruffles, above three narrow bias folds headed with black thread lace laid over white silk. This combination of black and white is very effective, and promises to be very much patronized. Several distingué silk costumes in drab, eeru, lavender, and black were trimmed with Talenciennes lace, also with fluted ruffles of organdy and Swiss overland with black lace. An exquisite evening costume in silk was of that indescribable color called on-on-the-lake, with train of enormous length. This tiot was worn with the palest, most shimmering green, mingled in the ruching, flouncing, over-dress and puttings, altogether producing a costume fit for Undine. Another in violet velvet, made with court train, which was trimmed with a side plaiting and lined with white satin. The front was white satin covered and trimmed ruchings and side plattings; the apron front was looped very high, square corsage trimmed with white satin and velvet intermixed, and finished off both at waist and sleeves with rare and costly point lace.

In less expensive fabrics we find the China silks soft and wide, fine twilled foulards, the Japanese, and fine hairstriped silks. A beautiful costume made up of the beaver brand mohair, by one of our fashionable modistes, called the "Hazledean Cosaque," is closely fitting, with extremely long and full skirt to the cosaque, very bouffant, with vest front, the trimming placed as to simulate a deep basque in front, rounding away at the back, a costume rather difficult for a pen description, yet very distingué, the mohair falling in rich and graceful folds where looped at the sides. This cosaque can either be made into a pointed basque behind or a butterfly bow can be placed at the back; the basque is more becoming to stout figure. This was trimmed with two bias bands around the skirt, edged with Tom Thumb fringe, four and the cosaque is trimmed to match. Sleeves are nearly all made half flowing, arm-holes should be large enough to fully accommodate the sleeve, and the seams on the shoulders are shorter than those of last year. Waists are Notwithstanding pique has fallen into slight disfavor

as a favorite Summer fabric, many suits are made and exhibited, and will doubtless find their admirers. The repped piqué is the newest, and is very elaborately braided, embroidered, and trimmed with Cluny and linen lace; also with kilt plaitings edged with lace. Homburg ruffles make pretty trimmings for all thick white suits, as well as for the lineas and cambrics. On buff linens the unbleached Cluny and guipure lace is worn effectively. In linen costumes we find two colors adopted with good effect, as they relieve the monotonythe ceru buff and darker brown. These are trimmed in alternate rows of kilt plaiting and ruffles, or in bias tucking fastened by narrow bias bands stitched at either edge and finished by, perhaps, a standing plaited ruffle. The costumes in linen, as well as piqué, are designed the same as the mohair and alpaca suits. Beautiful cos-tumes in Victoria lawn and Swiss are most elaborately made, with ruffles fluted and trimmed with Valenciennes, tucking, puffing, and embroidery. In fact, quite exquisite enough to turn one's brain with envy and covetousness, particularly when looped with gos samer lightness over pretty rose-hued and violet silks with enchanting bretelles to correspond. These airy costumes are made with deep trains, prepared for

Black is still the style par excellence for street wear; therefore grenadine suits over black silk will reign pre-A change is manifest in the making up of black grenadines since last season, it being the fashion now to place the ruffles upon the black silk skirt, the polonaise lined with slik. This, of course, is more expensive, but may be modified by ruffling on old silk quite high, the polonaise concealing the upper part. Naturally these caprices of fashion cannot be followed by all. Pretty grenadines in black, with narrow satin stripes of blue, green, white, and purple, promise to be very popular: fifteen yards make a suit, at 25 cents a yard; a finer quality rates as high as 30 cents. These must invariably made over black, trimmed with bias rufflings of the

with unbleached guipure lace to match the costumes of that style, and pongee and silk of all shades, black silk parasols, lined and faced up on the edge in colors, are

new and fashionable. There is a rage for jackets for home wear, street, driv ing, and all extra occasions. These are made up in a great variety of styles, beautifully embroidered, so "they say," by French ladies during the war, in the most gorgeous Oriental designs and colors. They are also elaborately braided in colored silk braid. These are all in black or white cashmere. Others equally charming are in dotted Swiss, plain Swiss, organdy, and lawns, lined with bright silks; again, we find these in heavier linens and jaconets, ruffled, embroidered, and braided.

Excepting a real conservatory, nothing can be more bewitching and captivating than the show-rooms of our modistes. Bonnets and hats of the most coquettish styles bloom forth like beautiful flowers, and are more elegant and ornate than those exhibited earlier in the season. In fact, the styles are new fully decided and woman's heart is at rest. There is but little difference between the piquant round hats and bonnets of the period. If any exists it is in the charming liftle turban of black straw, which trimmed with heavy gres grain, intermixed with black velvet piped with white, and crowned with black and white ostrich tips, was the most distingué and attractive little turban of the day. Another was an exquisitely fine white straw gipsey frimmed with black gros grain and a lovely cluster of wild flowers, pink marguerites and mossy rose-buds added with a black lace searf. The Lorne gipsey of snowy chip, was perfectly irresistible with its scarf of delicate violet gauze fastened by a bunch of Parma violets. A very striish bonnet of Leghorn was trimmed with a fall of black thread lace over the crown, the coronet front lined with pale buff, covered with puffed black tulle; the side had black velvet loops and feather tips of buff. A white chip, the Patti, was trimmed with cafe au lail (the new name for Bismarck), in crepe de chene in full box-plaiting around the crown; there was a lighter brown aigrette

upon one side, with ostrich tips and ribbons of the two shades combined floating from the back. A fine English straw gipsey had a Frou-Frou searf of gauze, encircling the crown of pale Nile green, a lovely cluster of wild roses upon one side, with long tendrile at the back, and gros grain ribbon. For dress bonnets there are charming varieties in Frou-Frou gauze, crepe de chene, and black lace, gracefully covered with drapings of the same. The trimmings are either estrich tips or scarfs of dotted lace and lovely French flowers, buds or vines. The fronts of bonnets are mostly left plain, with facings of silk and tulle ruchings, the trimming

being placed high upon the crown.

Fashion is so charming, and withal so capriclous and dainty this season, that woman has herself to blame if defects are conspicuous or beauties concealed. Some very excellent and pious grumblers may think that un due notice is given to personal adorument; but one can only urge a maxim held up from time immemorial, that "It is woman's business to be beautiful," or as beautiful as possible; nor are efforts used for the encouragement of praiseworthy industry or honest trade thrown away.

GENERAL NOTES.

Scholastic Boston is sorely troubled because the chief cook of the Parker House receives a much larger salary than the President of Harvard College. The effect of this on the mind of the students is such that many of them are reported to spend more time in the hotel than in the halls of recitation.

James Wallace, a Northern man who went South to reside after the war, has recently quitted Mississippi for his old home in Wisconsin, declaring he does not want to live where loyalty to the Government is capital offense, and the punishment administered after dark by cowards disguised as assassine.

Victor Emanuel's morganatic wife is stated to be wholly without culture, and to be able to read only with great difficulty. The King of Italy is credited with saying that he has grown tired of and detests the society of clever women, though, so far as known, they have never found any fault with him for his intellectual tendencies.

Timothy Wiggles was recently driven out of a small town in Eastern Louisiana and narrowly escaped hanging, because he was suspected of having a negress for a wife. After Wiggles had been expelled from the virtuous community, Mrs. Wiggles proved to be a Mississippi planter's daughter pessessed of rather a dark complexion.

It is reported that M. R. Cullen, Judge of the St. Louis Police Court, is to bring suit against the city because during one of his sessions, alarmed by a cry that the building was falling, he was unwise enough to jump from the window and break his leg. The Judge takes the ground that, if the building had been secure, no such panic would have arisen, and he would not have

Every Russian Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, since the reign of Catharine L., has been able to obtain a pardon for any three felous, if their pardon be asked from the Czar on a national holiday. In compli-ance with this custom, the wife of the Grand Duke Alex-ander (formerly Princess Maria Dagmar), has recently obtained pardon, it is said, for three prominent Poles, exiled to Siberia for complicity in a revolution.

A mania for hunting on our Western Plains seems to have seized upon many Englishmen of rank, and there are rumors of the prospective coming hither, within the next two years, of at least a dozen scions of noble families to shoot grouse, antelopes, bears and buffaloes. A Scotch journal intimates that the main object of all this visiting the United States is to hunt for American wives.

About two years ago W. S. Dudley of Fishkill, believing that the Shenandeah Mountains, at East Fishkill, contained iron ore, leased property there for 20 years, to test the matter. A short time since he sold his years, to test the matter. A since he soon his lease to the Shenandoah Mining Company, formed last Winter for mining purposes in Dutchess County, and that organization has penetrated the mountain about 300 feet by tunneling, and struck a rich vein of hematite ore, 46 feet in width. So valuable does the Company consider the deposit that it is to be stripped of the surrounding earth and made an open mine. The Company is composed of New-York and Newburgh capitalists, P. 8. Haines of the latter place being President.

A movement is now on foot to stock the Delaware River with salmon, as the gill-net fishermen have virtually exterminated the shad. The salmon eggs are to be brought from Canada to Dutchess County, N. Y., where they will be hatched. The young will then be placed in the Delaware. The intention is to introduce 10,000 of the young lish. Prohibitory laws are to be asked from the Legislatures of New-York. New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and heavy penalties inflicted for fishing for the salmon under five years from the time they are placed in the stream.

The Washington correspondent of The Worcester Spy thus gives voice to complaints about matters at the White House that one often hears in Washington: at the White House that one often hears in Washington:

"A good deal of the alleged unpopularity of the President grows out of a want of tact, not only is himself, but in those about him. Setting adde Dent, who from pomposity has come down to humility, there is not a man about the President who seems to profess a particle of that fine art which makes men feel themselves of some importance in the estimation of those they come in contact with. I have been as much annoved, in my small war, by what the Washington letter-writer, in the last Old and New, so spally skyled a 'want of fencity', as characteristic of this Administration's acts, as any one class could be. And inquiry establishes that this fault of manner, a disagreeable one it is tree, but not criminal, is at the bottom of nearly all the criticisms made against the President."

Those-and there are not a few-who believe that the austerities of Puritanism, chilling youthful blood with frugality and hardship, yet linger among the hills of New-England, may find themselves much mis-taken if they send their children thither to boarding-school. A circular from an educational institution at school. A circular from an educational institution at Stockbridge, Mass., in setting forth the prerequisites of entry within the academic walls, specifies that "pupils will bring two pairs of single sheets, two pairs of pillow-cases, a double blanket, six towels, six napkins, a silver fork, teaspoon and napkin-ring, and two yards of carpet." All which must be very comforting to the school-boys there. But in old times such an outfit would have gone a long way toward setting up a young couple in h The anniversaries of the various Baptist na-

tional organizations are to be held this year in Chicago cing on the 19th and ending on the 23d of May Farwell Hall has been engaged for the meetings, which will occur in the following order: Opening session of win occal in the lonowing order: Opening session of the Bible and Publication Society on Priday morning, May 12; Home Mission Society on Saturday afternoon, May 20; Missionary Union on Monday evening, May 22, closing on Tuesday evening, 23d. A meeting of the Bap-tist Historical Society will occur at the First Church, on Thursday evening preceding the anniversaries. The Baptists of Chicago offer the best entertainment in their cover "to all members of the several societies, and all power "to all members of the several societies, and all members of Baptist churches who desire to attend the meetings, and come for that purpose," and whose names shall be received by the Secretary on or before May 9.

The Rev. Edward Ilsley Galvin, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Peabody, Mass., spent the past Winter in Nassau, N. P., and finding there no church of his own faith, went occasionally on Sunday to the Cathedral of the English Church. On one occasion, see ing the communion-table spread, and regarding it as the table of the Lord and not of a sect, he partook of the emblems of the Savior's body and blood, not thinking that Lace is more fashlonable than any other trimming, being used in the greatest profusion, from the most expensive to the simple linen and patent Valenciennes. Fringe follows in close rivalry; also feathery ruches frayed out; bias faveled ruches; flounces pointed and scalloped; coils made of two contrasting colors, and bias bands edged with satin and gross grain piping.

Parasols are most charming in rosy-colored, lavender, and pale green silks, covered with fine white Swiss bows and long ends of ribbon suspended from the tops. Again in Swiss, with rufles of dainty colored silks and footing ribbons. These are especially adapted for the delicate white costumes over silk, with which they must correspond closely. Linen parasols, simply trimmed in so doing he would give offense to anybody. Some

## THE GROWTH OF A COLONY...

Union Colony No. 1 celebrated, by a meeting and speeches, on the evening of the 5th inst., the first speeches, on the evening of the oth inst., the first anniversary of its location at Greeley, Colorado. The largest hall in the place, 64 by 34 feet, would not hold all who sought admission. President Mecker, in the opening speech, stated that he had for years meditated such an enterprise, and at length, about Dec. 10, 1869, wrote the call which appeared, with editorial indorsement, in Trie TRIBUNE of the 14th of that month, inviting a meeting on the 23d of all desiring to found an Industrial Colony in the West. That meeting was duly held, was fully attended, and an organization formed, whereof Mr. Meeker, Gen. R. A. Cameron, and Mr. H. T. West were chosen a Locating Committee, by which the Territories were extensively traversed, from the upper Arkansas to the North Platte, and as far westward as Utah, before choice was made of a location on both sides of the Cache le Poudre from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward to the South Platte. The Denver Pacific Railroad, which was then only constructed from Cheyenne on the Union Pacific southward to this point (50 miles,) has since been completed to Denver (50 miles further,) where it connects with the Kansas Pacific, leading eastward through Kansas and Missouri to St. Louis.

The first colonists began to arrive before the end of April, when there was no depot, no hotel, no shelter of any kind, and of course encountered hardships which excited great dissatisfaction, causing many to sell out at a loss and disappear. Others remained to cabal and threaten the officers as swindlers. Gen. Cameron, at this anniversary, said:

" It was not until the 2th of [last] May that any considerable number of people began to arrive. On that day, the number was 63. Four days afterward, on the 13th, 83 arrived. I would therefore move that, on the econd Saturday in May henceforth, we assemble at the grove on the Island, in our old clothes-as we are a working people-and that we devote the day to laying out drives, planting trees, and otherwise beautifying the grounds. Of course, the ladies will bring their baskets and prepare us a pie-nic dinner. Each family will be expected to plant a tree of some kind as a family tree. There, with music and labor, we can make the day a benefit to ourselves and a blessing to posterity. Let this be repeated each year by other families, under the harge of the officers of the different organizations, and, when we are dead, our children will continue to keep the day in remembrance of what we have done." The vote in favor of the motion was unanimous.

-The" grove" alluded to by Gen. C. is a thin clus ter of large old cottonwoods on an island of fifty acres in the Cache le Poudre, two or three miles from the depot, which has been set apart as a park; while a smaller park of young trees surrounding a fountain has been imade in the center of the village.

- The Greeley Tribune of the 12th says: -New members with, and without, their families, arrive on every train, while many others come to look. We judge that the addition to our population is not less than 100 per week. On Sunday last, 28 persons arrived. there must be now, in town and vicinity, nearly 600 houses, and the population must be about 2,000. And yet there is room for more. The price of membership emains the same, that is \$155; but lots have been advanced to \$100 and \$150, which is about half what they are actually worth. No lots are sold;by the Colony ex-

cept to actual members.

-Water has now been let into canal No. 2, through its whole length. The following statement in regard to it s from Mr. Nettleton, Colony Engineer:

Length of surveyed line..... About 48,000 acres lie between the canal and the river.

-The business, population, and importance, of our own of Greeley may be gathered, to some extent, by a visit to the Post-Office, when the afternoon mail comes in. Generally, there are from 75 to 100 people in waiting. The receipts, at present, are about \$600 a quarter, or \$2,400 a year, and they are rapidly increasing. The first mail was received about the 10th of last May, and there were only four letters. The office is rated among offices of the third class; by next year, it will undoubtedly be dvanced. Next July, it is to be made a money-order

urday night, and also on Sunday, a heavy snow-fall, which gives sufficient moisture to bring up whatever grain had been sown. We judge that from 500 to 1,000 acres are already planted. The largest piece of wheat sown, that we have heard of, is 50 acres, owned by J. Max Clark. More would have been put in, if so many teams had not been engaged on the canal; but fully half are now liberated, and farming will go on rapidly. We think the present fall of moisture will be sufficient to germinate grain, for all there may be sown dur-

-From the great increase of our population, and the prospect of uninterrupted accessions through the year, it would seem impossible that a sufficient amount of food can be produced; particularly when we take into account the large immigration into other parts of Colorado. We would, therefore, advise every member owning land -and every one does-to have it plowed, even as a neans of speculation, no matter whether one is a farmer or not; for the work can be hired done. What we want is a fair supply of food; and there can be no doubt as to a narket, since nothing is now more easy than to induce immigration.

-The lot on the corner of Main and Madison-sts., 25 by 155 feet, and with only a cellar, costing perhaps \$100, was sold last week by Mr. Hancock to Messrs. Weich and son, for \$300. Mr. Hancock made the selection last Spring; but it was only four weeks ago that he paid for it and took his deed, the price being \$50. Last May, many men were on the ground who would not have this, nor any other lot, at any price; and they left in disgust. During the time Mr. Hancock has owned it, said lot has brought him in \$2 a day, Sundays as well as week-days; r eight cents every hour, both during the day and night, -Owing to the warm weather, there is a prospect of an arly rise in the river; hence, the driving of the piles for the bridge is not to be done by ourselves, but by another party, as it is feared our driver cannot be finished in time, and the work is now going on rapidly. Our driver will be completed so that we may build other bridges, for we shall need several, particularly over the Platte below us, and over the Big Thompson. We mean to settle up the country, and in less than five years to make farming land worth as much as it is in Western New-

York. -The work of building a grand fence around the larger portion of colonial property is going forward rapidly Nearly all the posts, 10,000 in number, have been delivared, and several miles have been set, and wire is to be strung soon. After making many inquiries in St. Louis, Chicago, and Denver, so as to get good wire at the lowest rate, it has finally been bought of one of our business firms, Messrs. Salomon Brothers, at 74 cents per pound, delivered here in Greeley. In addition to wire, a pole not less than three inches in diameter at the top, is to pass from post to post, about mid-way in the wires, which must prevent cattle from putting through their

heads. feet long, wholly of solid pitch pine, will average nearly 8 inches in diameter, and, although of light material, nany of them are as heavy as an able-bodied man can well lift. Ordinary posts, such as many of the farmers use, appear worthless in comparison. The specifications and contracts for these posts were made mostly by Mr N. Holmes, who has full charge in the building of the fence; and we are sure that every member of the Colony will feel indebted to him for the thoroughness, experience and good judgment, he brings to this enterprise, for he intends to show that a wire fence can be made which shall effect the object for which it is intended.

The number of acres inclosed will exceed 35,000; and of these scarcely 500 acres are owned by persons not members, though it is to be said that these contribute

that the sum realized, which is to be paid in five days, is to be used for building a Graded School-House, which it is expected will cost not less than \$10,000. Those who understand the growth of towns must see that the erec tion of such a building will immediately double the estate will be increased in value; the town itself will receive new life, and business and every kind of indus

COL. HUGGINS IN REPLY TO GOV. ALCORN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The want of sagacity on the part of Southern politicians of the old s hool has been noticeable for several decades past. To let well enough suffice seems next to an impossibility with them. Mr. Alcorn, our Johnsonized Governor of Mississippl, is no exception o this rule. The Republicans of the State, knowing that he is perfectly understood by the Administration, and sharing the chagrin consequent upon the bargain in which they have been sold out by a supposed friend, have, so far as I know, forborne any direct attacks upon him or his policy, unless forced to do so by his own un-wise haste and zeal in shielding outlaws who are raiding throughout the State. Thus did Senator Ames in his de nial of the statements sent here by Alcorn to be read at the desk of the Secretary of the Senate. The Senator has won the gratitude of every Republican in the State by the prompt and fearless manner in which he has dealt with these misrepresentations. While the wires were flashing Alcorn's report that all was quiet through out the State, and had been, with the exception of a few minor disturbances along the Alabama border, teachers, ladies and gentlemen, were fleeing in every direction. leaving their schools in the middle of the term. A letter written by my wife from Aberdeen, and of the same date of Alcorn's telegram, contains the following passages:

of Alcorn's telegram, contains the following passages:

"Our house is full to overflowing with the teachers that have been driven from their schools. Several have already returned North."

"I have just been interrupted by a colored man who comes from Cotton Gin. Miss Allen was visited by 70 or 80 masked and armed men, a few nights since. Kome eight of them went into her eleophing room and asked her the time of night, &c., and told her to get away from these within three days. I have written her be comed in the stone."

"Miss W. has just read a letter from Mr. P. Be any she shall be compelled to close his school, and that that will be the fate of every school on that side of the river, white as well as black. He says there is no use of attempting to teach while this excitement runs so high."

"Mr. Reavis and Mr. Gosnor (the cidest) have been here to-day. "Mr. Reavis and Mr. Gosnor (the cidest) have been here to-day. The schools in the upper portions of the country are breaking up. The secheols in the upper portions of the country are breaking up. The secheols in the upper portions of the country are breaking up. The teachers have taken refuge in Okolona."

Further on she writes:

"What shall do! I wish to stind by the ship, for if b-have to leave before you return all is gone. But the flesh is wear, and fear has taken possession of me."

I wish to nak the readers of THE TRIBUNE if they can

slight disturbances ?

I wish to ask the readers of THE TRIBUNE if they can see the propriety of designating scenes like the above as

Nothing could show Alcorn's want of sagacity more than his effort to cast odium upon me by making me in sympathy and active interest with the free schools of than his effort to cast odium upon me by making me in sympathy and active interest with the free schools of my State. Soon after my arrival in this city, I gave your correspondent a true statement of the assault upon myself by a band of Ku-Klux, numbering about 120. How Mr. Alcorn received his version of the case, is a question. Doubtless some of the gentry here have paid his Excellency a visit, and this may be their version. his Excellency a visit, and this may be their version. The only statement of his that has the least shadow of truth, is that with reference to my holding the office of School Superintendent for my county. That is correct, and surprises no one here, for I have generally referred and surprises no one here, for I have generally referred to the fact whenever in conversation on the subject of the outrage. The statement that I went to the Ross Mills district on school business exclusively is false. I went to make nasessments, and did make them on the 9th of March. I also attended to whatever school duties came in my way. The statement that they, the Ku-Klux, were to hold me responsible for the reduction of the School tax is false. They referred to taxes generally, and remarked that I must take them off. I reminded them that I could hold me responsible for the reduction of the School tax is false. They referred to taxes generally, and remarked that I must take them off. I reminded them that I could not be held responsible for the taxes, with the exception of the United States Revenue and the School taxes, and remarked that I was acting strictly in conformity with the law, and then asked what was my offense. They answered, "You are collecting obnoxious taxes from Southern gentlemen to keep d—d old Radicals in office, and we want you to understand that no laws are to be caforced in this country that are not of our own making, and we don't like your d—d Radical ways nohow." That was the only charge that I heard them make, and I was there. The question is, Was Mr. Alcorn's informer there!

The statement that I was beaten because I would not reduce the school tax of the country is false. The torture was inflicted because I would not consent to leave the State. The Klan itself stated that in the letter addressed to The Aberdeen Examiner on the 15th of March. Mr. Alcorn ventures too far when he affirms that I had never met with opposition in the collection of U. S. revenues in my district before the 9th of hat month. I have met with serious opposition myself, and I know of many other instances. ALLEN P. Huggins.

GEN. EBENEZER DUMONT.

Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, lately appointed Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, lately appointed Governor of Idaho, died at his residence, south of this clify, yesterday morning, a few minutes past 4 o'clock. The melancholy event was not unexpected, for his health had been extremely bad for a long time, and for the last ten days no well grounded hope had been entertained by his physicians or friends of his recovery. Nevertheless his known tenacity of purpose, and of life, alike induced them to hope against hope that he might finally recover, and enter upon the new career which his appointment seeined to open before him. But that career has been denied him by a Power in the presence of which all human power is but weakness, and all human glory but as the dust and ashes under our feet. Gen. Dumont was the son of John and Julia L. Dumont of Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, where he was born November 23, A. D. 1844. He was consequently

this brief period his life is embraced. His parents were both remarkable people, as well for their talents as their acquirements, and have left traces of themselves in the laws and literature of the State which will not be forgotten or omitted when its history shall be adequately written. His father was a good lawyer and an upright politican and statesman, whose whole public life will show that the aim of his political conduct was public utility and welfare rather than popular applause. In 1837 he was a candidate against Gov. Wallace for Governor of the State. The latter was the advocate of the simultaneous construction of the whole system of internal improvement adopted in 1836, maintaining its necessity, expedient and practicability. The people were carried away by the eloquence of Wallace and rage of the hour, and Mr. Dumont was defeated. He abandoned politics at once, and gave his attention thereafter entirely to the law. He was the advocate of free schools, and did more than any Indianian of his time to lay the foundation of a system of free education.

He was among the earliest of the prominent Democrats of the State to resist the heresy of Secession, and the consequent right of a State to make war upon the General Government; and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion promptly tendered his services to the Government, and also of the means which it would be able to employ to suppress the Rebellion, and how the State might beat be able to aid therein. Upon his return from this mission he was appointed Colonel of the tit Regiment of Indiana volunteers. At the head of this regiment he served with distinction during the three months campaign of 18d, in West Virginia, being prominently engaged in the surprise of Phillipi, the skrimishes at Laurel Hill, and the battle of Carrick's Pord. After the campaign he reorganized the regiment for three years, and at the head of it returned to West Virginia, and while there participated in the battle of Greenbier under Gen. Reynolds. Soon after this engagement he was appo

A PETITION FOR DR. SCHEPPE. A petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature

by the attorneys for Dr. Paul Scheeppe, under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Stinnecke, alleges that a new discovery in physiological science neutralizes the testimony upon which their client's conviction was obtained. The prisoner was at first charged with administering prussic acid to the deceased. But that poison, as every tyro in medical science knows, is extraordinarily rapid in its effects, death following its administration in a few minutes at furthest. Miss Stinnecke laid in an unconscious state for twelve hours preceding her death. The prosecution broke down on this point, and changed ground, alleging in the second instance that death was occasioned by the administration of morphia. Two diffimembers, though it is to be said that these contribute something to the expense. This is a most important work; nor is there anything of the kind inclosing so many pieces of land owned by different persons any where else in the world. When the fence shall be finshed, we mean to give a full description of it, and to show how economical and profitable it must become.

—According to the original constitution or compact of the Union Colony, a certain portion of the town lots were to be held in reserve, to be sold after the settlement of the town at advanced prices, the proceeds from which were to be devoted to educational purposes. A year having expired, and the settlement of the town hade, the lots which have been held in reserve are now to be sold at from \$100 to \$150 each. They lie, for the most part, on each side of the raffroad; and as many of them are business lots, an opportunity is presented for those wishing such to get them. The particulars of the sale appear elsowhere in our columns; and it will be seen culties interfered with this theory: the symptoms did

## THE COURTS.

THE BROOKLYN CONTESTED STREET ASSESSMENT At a Special Term of the Kings County Supreme Court, Judge Gilbert heard arguments yesterday

on the motion for a perpetual injunction restraining the City of Brooklyn from collecting the assessments for the improvement of the following thoroughfares:

Smith-st., Nicolson pavement; First-place, Nicolson; Schermerborn-st. Nicolson; Pletrepont-st., Nicolson; Montague-st., Serimshaw; Living sten.st., Serimshaw; Fort Greet-place, Nicolson; Henryst., Scrimshaw Columbia-st., Belgian; Cliuton-st., Nicolson; Fulton-ave., Guidet pave-

Corporation Counsel Dewitt, Winchester Britton, and Jesse Johnson, appeared for the City; and Benjamin F. Tracey, Judge Emott, and Mr. Choate, for the property

The argument was opened by District-Attorney Tracey, who moved to make the injunctions at present issued, permanent, his principal points in favor of the motion being as follows:

permanent, his principal points in favor of the motion being as follows:

The assessment is illegal and void. The action of the Water Board in regrading Fulton-ave, and paring it ance with a different material, was unsathorized by the art of 1999. The ently purpose of the latter act was to transfer to another department of the city Government the powers theretofore exercised by the Common Council. Previous to the set of 1999, the power conferred by the act on the Water Board was vested in the Common Council. Previous to the set of 1999, the power conferred by the act on the Water Board was vested in the Common Council. But by the act of 1899 (cap. 212) it was provided that no proceeding should be taken by the Common Council of city of Brooklyn, or by any of the officers of said city except as harden otherwise provided to regulate and grade, or to pave, or to regrade and repave any street or avenue unless upon petition signed by a majority of persons owing the land stantation the line of the improvement. This act was in force when the act of 1990 was passed. These is no repumnancy between the provision of the act of 1999, was passed. These is no repumnancy between the provision of the act of 1999, was providing that the power to repays, to rigrade, and repair streets shall rest exclusively with the Water and Sewerage Commissioners, and the provisions of the act of 1999, which probabilit the Common Council, or any other officer of the six of Board.

on expense.

Again: It is said that there existed between the contractor who did the

he cases at har.
Two or more owners cannot unite in bringing these settlens. Their in receits are not common, but in severalty. There is no privity between hem. Nor are these actions of the nature of the old action for peace and

Argumenta followed from Judge Emott and Mr. Choate. Judge Gilbert reserved his decision. The amount of assessments involved in these cases is over

TWO ROBBERS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

John Williamson and Charles Brooks were placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, for a robbery committed at the house of Mr. Pur-cell, No. 68 Carmine-st., April 7. Margaret Purcell, age 9, swore that on the night in question the prisoners burst into the rooms, and Williamson presented a pistol at her head, and threatened to blow her brains out if she gave an alarm, while Brooks collected what was valuable in the rooms, and the two walked off with it. Officer Foley said the stolen property was found in the possession the prisoners when they were arrested. The jury at once found a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder sentenced each to 29 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

the defendant had retterated the charge of theft against him before a Mr. Scripture, a former fellow-clerk. After the suit was opened, the defendant renewed the charge against Wright and had him arrested and tried, the jury acquitting him. The plaintiff swore on this trial, which was before Judge Sutherland and a jury, that he was not guilty of the charge; that the arrest was malicious, and that the charge made against him to Scripture was without foundation, and had affected his standing among his friends and impeded his efforts to obtain employment.

tmployment.
The defendent averred that the arrest was made in The defendent averred that the arrest was made it good faith, in the belief that the circumstances would justify the charge, and that the conversation with Scripture was confidential and for the purpose of getting advice as to the best means to secure evidence against the real offender. The trial of the case occupied three days and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for six cents For plaintiff, Dudley Fleid and John W. Stirling; for the defendant, Henry L. Clinton.

PROCEEDING AGAINST AN INSURANCE COM-PANY RECEIVER.

In August, 1869, the reserves of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company having fallen below the amount required by statute, proceedings to wind up the affairs of the Company were taken, and William Kip was appointed receiver. A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Brady, to remove him, on the application of a majority of the stockholders. Mr. Kip, it is said, received \$110,000—the petitioner claims \$100,000—of the assets, and filed his inventory at once, and his report in January, 1870. In 1871 he filed another report, after proceedings had been taken to compel it. He says his report was ready to be filed when these proceedings were taken, and that he has discharged all the debts of the Company except about \$11,000, on which suits were begun before he became receiver. The stockholders claim on the motion that he has not filed his quarterly accounts as required by law; that he has removed a very large portion of the policies; that he failed to give the proper advertisements for claims, and in other ways failed to secure for them the exemption from liability which a strict compliance with the statute would have given. They further complain that the dividends required to be made within 16 months after his appointment have not been made. In opposition, it was argued that the whole action of Mr. Kip had been in good faith, Decision reserved. Mr. Stetson for the application; Mr. Bookstaver opposed. affairs of the Company were taken, and William Kip

THE MURDERER SULLIVAN-A PHRENOLOGICAL PLEA.

The case of Lawrence Sullivan, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the murder of John O'Brien on the 15th of June, 1870, and sentenced to be hanged, came up before the Supreme Court General Term yesterday on appeal from the verdict. The only exceptions taken on the trial were on the exclusion of parts of the testimony of samuel R. We its, the phrenologist, who swore that he was an expert on the question of insanity, temporary or otherwise, and that he had examined the prisoner Sullivan. He was then asked: "Have you made any examination of the phrenological developments and the physiological condition of the prisoner?" and "What would be the effect of any undue excitoment upon the will-power of Sullivan!" Both questions were excluded by the Recorder, and on the exceptions taken to his ruling it was argued yesterday that undue excitoment might have caused transitory mental disturbances of a maniacal character so that, under the circumstances connected with the kiffing of O'Brien, the prisoner would have become so excited and so subject to the control of his abnormal impulses that his will would have no power whatever, and, therefore, he could not be held responsible for his acts. The Court, without hearing the District-Attorney in opposition, affirmed the judgment of the lower Court. hanged, came up before the Supreme Court General

A SERVANT WHO WOULD BE MISTRESS.

Five or six years ago Nicholas Lorenzo hired the boarding-house occupied by John D. Clark, and became a boarding-house keeper. A rather pretty girl, about 20 years of age, was employed at the time as a servant in the house, and Lorenzo, in the discharge of his new duties, soon became acquainted with her. In the course of time Lorenzo, according to his own story, became engaged to a widow, and all went smoothly until he was gaged to a widow, and all went smoothly until he was startled by a suit for breach of promise of marriage by the servant girl, Ellen Long, who alleges, in affidavits read yesterday before Judge Spencer, in the Superior Court, that in October, 1888, Lorenzo told her that he loved her, and wanted her to be his wife, as "she was a good girl, and they could get along nicely together in the boarding-house business;" that they mutually promised, and the result was the seduction of the girl. The defendant, Lorenzo, not only denies the promise, but states that the plaintiff invented the whole story to compel him to pay a large sum to keep her from interfering with his intended marriage with the widow, and that she de-

manded \$1,000 of him as the price of her silence, but after ward reduced it to \$100, both of which sums he refused to pay, and informed her that "before marrying so common a girl he would shoot himself." Defendant also produces several affidavits to prove the bad character of the girl. Lorenzo is now under \$2,000 ball, and the case came up yesterday on a motion to reduce it to \$600. Motion granted.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE DECIDED.

In the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, by Champlain Bowen and others agt. Neison Chase and others, to recover a portion of the estate of the celebrated Madama Jamel, the jury rendered a verdict, last evening, in favor

l Sprit Double

CIVIL NOTES.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, Henry C. Foster sucd John F. Mason to recover \$250 rena of the premises No. 55 Willoughby-st., for the quarter ending Feb. 1, 1871. The defendant claimed that he sur-rendered the premises to plaintiff, and was entirely dis-charged and released from his obligation to pay any rent. Verdict for defendant.

In the case of Camden C. Dike against the Eric Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff recovered \$35,000 for injuries received in the accident at Carr's Rock, plaintiff's counsel obtained, yesterday, from Judge Swayne, in Washington, an order to show cause why the defendants, who have appealed to the Supreme Coort of the United States, should not procure additional or better securities than these named in the lappeat bond (Jay Gould and James Fisk, jr.), or have their appeal dis-missed. The order was made returnable April 25. Before Justice Pratt, in the Kings County

Circuit Court, yestorday, an action was brought by Margaret Nolan, administratrix, to recover \$5,000 damages from the Novelty Iron Works, for the death of her hus-band. The defendants, in the Fall of 1850, were erecting an iron roof over the new building of the People's Gas Light Company, near the foot of South Tenthest. Brooklyn, E. D. The roof fell, Oct. 12, killing the plaintiff's husband, who was handing lumber to the building, and had stepped inside for instructions. The plaintiff claims that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendants, who had failed to support the roof properly. The de-fendants claimed that the roof had been properly constructed, that its fall was owing to a violent wind, and that they were guilty of no negligence. The jury rendered a verdet of \$5,000 for plantiff.

Catherine Keveney brings suit in the Superior Court against the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., to recover an insurance of \$2,000 on her brother's life. The policy was issued in March, 1899, and the kasured died in September following. Not being able to pay the first September following. Not being able to pay the first premium, he tendered back the policy, which they refused. Deceased gave a promissory note for the amount, which was never paid. The defense sets up false answers in regard to the insured man's life; that he suffered from delirium tremens, which was the cause of his death, and that the note was not paid at muturity, which, it is contended, voids the policy. Judge Friedman charged the jury that the only question for them was whether the deceased gave true answers to the question in regard to deirium tremens. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount, \$2,004 62.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Oscar Hoym of No. 278 Grand-st, was held by Com-At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Hogan, yester-

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder

DECISIONS-APRIL 21.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Barnard .-Supreme Contra-C

tion granted. Lawlor agt. Lawlor.—Motion denied.

Superior Court.—Special Term.—By Judge Spencer.—Loftes agt. The Norely from Works. Claffin et al. agt Rosenberg.

Mahoney agt. Sein merhora, Sactler agt. Smith, Long agt. Loveuro.—orders granted.

Common. Pleas—Special Term.—By Judge Loew.—Arnoll agt. Holines, Jarvis agt. Golffer, White agt. Wheeler.—Matunes granted Wittong conts. Waring agt. Boiler.—Matunes granted Wittong conts. Waring agt. Boiler.—Matunes granted wholen granted Landman agt. Wood.—Method granted on payment of \$10 costs. Rere agt. Black.—Motion denied with two sufficient securities for the payment of any judgment that may be recovered. Ran agt. Schiele.—Maton to 65 any judgment that may be recovered. Ran agt. Schiele.—Maton to 65 any judgment that may be recovered. Ran agt. Schiele.—Maton to 65 any judgment that may be recovered. Ran agt. Schiele.—Maton to 65 any judgment that may be recovered. Ran agt. Schiele.—Maton to 65 any judgment that may be recovered. Ran agt. Ogden, Solomon agt. Collins.—Motion denied without costs.

By Judge Robinson.—Grantly agt. Powler.—Motion for a new trial denied with \$10 costs.

Marying Court.—Part. I.—Ry Judge Cortis.—Relief

COURT CALENDARS -THIS DAY.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - IN BANKAUPTOT - BLATCHPORD, I.+
Opens at Il a. m.
Cases for Argument,
106...In re. Henry Lewis, a bank | 378...In re. Philip Lewis a bank-

2093. Taylor agt. O'Brien.

Incoluntary
2006. Avery agt. Curry.
2006. Avery agt. Curry.
2006. Whitew agt. Mercer.
2018. White agt. Harris et al.
2017. Way agt. Stetson.
2018. Avery agt. The Arnold Manufacturing Co.
2019. Wiley et al. agt. Auerbach
et al.
2020. Heguet et al. agt. Harris
et al. et al.

COURT OF APPRAIS-ALBANY, April 21.—The following is the day
calendar for April 24, 1871: Nos. 202, 205, 206, 209, 207, 210, 211, 213.

HORSE FARMING-A NOVEL TROTTING PROPOSI-TION. In Hamptonburgh, Orange County, a single

tract of contiguous farms, comprising 1,200 acres, is devoted exclusively to horse-breeding. Near Goshen is the celebrated horse farm of Chas. Backman, who made, last year, \$75,000 on his experiment. Some time since last year, \$75,000 on his experiment. Some time since Mr. Nedine of Brooklyn agreed to pay Mr. Backman \$1,350 for an expected colt out of dam Socrates, by Star, if it should prove a horse foat; if a filly, Mr. Backman had the right to keep it. Mr. Nedine afterward refused \$5,000 for his bargain. The mare fonded on Saturday last, and the colt was a filly, thus remaining in the possession of Mr. Backman, who refused \$1,500 for it on Sunday. A well-known horse man is ready to give \$2,500 for it if Backman will accept.

Judge Scott of Dutchess County offers to match his sorrel golding, Cloudman, against any horse in the country for

Judge Scott of Dutchess County offers to maten his sorrer gelding, Cloudman, against any horse in the country for \$10,000, one mile on the road wagen, to road, carrying one or two men. The Hon. Matt. Moore offered to match the bay gelding Boss Tweed against Cloudman for \$4,00, but Judge Scott will not trot his horse under any other conditions than those of his original offer.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The match between the Mutual and Chelsea Clubs was interrupted by rain in the fourth inning, yes terday, at which time the score stood as follows:

To-day the Active Club will open play for the season on the old Union Grounds, Merrisania. On Monday the Mutuals will play their amatuer nine, and on Tuesday the Athletics of Brooklyn will play the Haymakers on the Capitoline Grounds.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

EUROPEAN MARKET».

LONDON, April 21.—11.30 a. m.—Consols opened at 934 for money, and 934 for the account. American scoritics quiet; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 1865, 901, 1865, old, 885, 1867, 82, Ten-Forties, 893.

Liverpoot, April 21.—11.30 a. m.—Cotton opened dail with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 74d. Middling Orlanes, 74d. Sales of the week, 71,000 bales, 120,000 bales for export and 4,000 bales on speculation; stock in part, 923,000 bales; 570,000 bales for export and 4,000 bales on speculation; stock in part, 923,000 bales; 570,000 bales for export and 4,000 bales on speculation; stock in part, 923,000 bales; 570,000 bales for American. Receips of the week, 177,000 bales; 135,000 bales American. Achael export, 13,000 bales.

LONBON, April 21.—120 p. m.—Consols, 934 for money, and 9340-2504 for the account. American securities from United States Five-Twenty bonds, 1967, 961, 1965, 961, 90; 1977, 951, Ten-Forties, 1994.

Texanyour, April 21.—2 p. m.—Harted States Five-Twenty bonds are quoted at 961 for the isone of 166.

LIVERPOOK, April 21.—2 p. m.—Idealofteds are caster. Core, 3216

LIVERPOOK, April 21.—2 p. m.—Idealofteds are caster. Core, 3216

LIVERPOOK, April 21.—2 p. m.—Idealofteds are caster. Core, 3216

LIVERPOOK, April 21.—2 p. m.—Idealofteds are caster. Core, 3216

LIVERPOOK, April 21.—4 p. m.—The stock of cotton affoat is estimated at 37,000 bales, 249,000 American. The market for yarus and fabrics at 437,000 bales, 249,000 American. The market for yarus and fabrics at Manchester is dull.

LONDON April 21.—4.30 p. m.—Consols closed at 301 for money and Loverbook April 21.—4.00 p. m.—Consols closed at 301 for money and Loverbook April 21.—4.00 p. m.—Consols closed at 301 for money and

at 437,000 bales, 249,000 American. The market for yards and Manchester is still.

Loydon, April 21—4:30 p. m.—Consals closed at 2014 for money and 2014 500 for the account. American securities quiet, United States 5-26 bends, 1962, 90; 1865, old, 69;; 1667, 92; 10-09, 62;

Livanroon, April 21—4:30 p. m.—Gotton closed fall and depreased; Livanroon, April 21—4:30 p. m.—Gotton closed fall and depreased; Middling Uplands, 74d.; Middling Orleans, 74d.; sales of the day, 10-00 bales; 3:000 for expect and speculation. Whese, 11 [911], 57 cental for No. 2 to 1 Red Western Spring. Bacon, 42, 57 cent, for Camberland cat. Tellow, 42, 240 cent.

bales; J.000 for export and speculation.

No. 2 to I ked Western Spring. Bacon, U. P.cat. for Camberland cat.

Tallow, 42.3 P.cat.

LONDON, April 21.—Tallow, 42.6 P.cat.

LONDON, April 21.—Exeming —Linseed Cakes, £10 to P. tun for Thia

Oblong for feating. Whale out £2.4 £3.4 to P. tun.

LEVERTHON, April 20.—Arrived, barks Thermatis, from Galveston,

LEVERTHON, April 20.—Arrived, barks Thermatis, from Galveston,

March 8, with 926 bales of Cotton; vetas, from talveston, March 9, with

Lize bales of Cotton; abips Importer, from Modele, March 8, with Lines

Lize bales of Cotton; Anne Bingay, from Savanuah, March 10, with 1,254

bales of Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Cotton depressed; Middling Uplands, 1416.
Low Middling, 170 Life. Flour dail, and easier on choice grades. Wheat
firm and unchanged. Corn dail and irregular; White Southern, 76,677c.;
firm one dataged. Corn dail and irregular; White Southern, 76,677c.;
firm of the Southern and the Corn Rep.
for Misco Mess Pork dell at \$20. Bacou firm and more active; Shouthern, 161, Rib Sides, 101c.; Cherr Rib, 104c., Hans, Modife.

Middling Southern and Southern and Middling Southern, 162. Rib
Middling Southern and Southern and Southern Ribe.

Rosins King. \$2.2 Kingling Southern Southe tosins from #2 for Strained, and #4 50 for low grade Pale. Crude uppention, #2 35 n #5. Paragraphic at 21, -Cotton dull, Midding Uplands, 1426;